

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15.

The General Assembly of Virginia is adding to neither its reputation for good sense nor honesty by its dilatory and shilly shally proceedioge with regard to the State debt. It should not only accept the creditor's proposition at once, but tender them a vote of thanks for offeriog such favorable terms. The extension of the time fer which three per cent interest shall be pail was more than there was any sufficient reason either to demand or expect, but now that it bes been granted, to be making still farther unreasonable demands for a reduction in the tax receivable value of the ocupons looks very much as if there was a deliberate intention on the part of some members of the General Assembly to throw every conceivable obstaole is the way of a settlement of the debt, and induces the belief that were all of these of stae'es overcome by concessions on the part of the ereditors, these who make them would still be unsatisfied, and would continue to oppose any measure that would remove the question from the domain of State politics. The creditor's proposition will come up in the Senate next Monday, and for the good name and welfare of the people of the State, and for the honer and wisdom of the members of that body we hope it may be accepted immediately, and be sent forthwith to the House of Delegates, and that that body stand not upon the order of concurrence, but concur at once.

Gen. B. F. Butler sees no more reason in appointing an ex Confederate general to a Cabinet position than there would be in pensioning s maimed ex-Confederate private. In view cf the fact that both were taught from their ear liest inlancy, and at West Point as well as in public free schools, to choose the part they took during the war, no other reasonable man does; but what a remarkable change must have come ever the spirit of the General's dreams in order that he should now entertain any such idea. Our regublican friends must not forget, bowever, that no maimed ex Confederate private has yet asked to be persioned by the U. S. government, and, until he does, there is no just cause fir them to abuse the South on his

Senator Stanley Matthews follows the example set by Beecher and Blaine, and adopted which it was successfully accomplished. Truth may be mighty, but it does not prevail in American politics.

Judge Bond has designated Judge Robert W. Hughes, of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virgicia, to sit in place of Judge Giles at the March term of the Dis trict Court of Maryland, which commences the first Tueslay of that month. Judgs Giles has been ill store the first of the year, but is slowly improving, though he remains very feeble.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Mr. Williamson, United States Minister to Central America, has resigned to become superintendent of a mitting company.

The proposition to assimilate the Irish borugh franchise to those of England and Scotland was defeated in the British House of Commons last night.

Governor General Campbell, Marquis of Lorge, opened the Domicion Parliamout yesterday. Princess Louise occupied a seat with him on the throne.

The Japanese are preparing to received Geo. Grant; a residence is to be built for Lis ricep. tion in Yeddo bay. Colonel Mosby has arrived at Yekohama and left for Hong Kong.

It is stated that the picture of Saint Jerome, stolen from the cathedral of Toledo, has been found in a wine shop. Six arrests have been made of suspected parties.

Intelligence has been received at Stockholm that the steamer Long, one of Nordersk Jold's expeditionary vessels has been laid up for the winter, near Yakutsh, on account of the ice.

A dispatch from St. Thomas states that in an important battle at Victoria, Veniz iela, on February 4, the government troops defeated the revolutionists and entered Caraoss on the 9.b. Ex President Blanco's return is acxious ly expected.

Though the latest reports from the plague ers reasuring, the quarantine in France and Italy is made more stringent. The Spatish covernment has ordered quarantine at Havaos. England and France will send medical experts to investigate the disease.

Murdered.

GREENSBORG', N. C., Feb. 15 - John W. S Parker, an old and respectable merchant and citizen, was waylaid, knocked down and robbed within thirty yards of his residence Thursday night, by some party unknown. He was proceeding from the store to his residence when attacked. He was found at 9 o'clock lying on the street, with a deep gash cut in the back of his head and his skull broken. His pockets were rifled of their contents. It is supposed an axe

was used by the assassins. Mr. Parker died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Joe Mendenhall was arrested on suspicion of the murder, and was threatened with lynching.

Sentenced.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 15 .- Martin Celeman, ic., the parcicide, was yesterday sentenced to the State prison for 5 years, having plead guilty of manslaughter.

Fire.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15 .- Baxter's block, at Lima, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss estimated at \$10,000; insured for \$2,000

COURT OF APPALS, YESTERDAY.-Tsylor's by John G. Mason and St. G. Fitzhugh, esqs., for appellant, and submitted.

Canoda against Barksdale and others. Appeal allowed and supersedeas awarded to a decree of

the Circuit Court of Halifax county pronounced on the 7th of October, 1878. on the 7th of October, 1878.

Appeal allowed upon petition of Charles Y.

Morriss, executor of Klizabeth A. Morriss, to a
decree of the Chancery Court of the city of Rich
"a bad beginning makes a good ending.—Port
Tobacco Times.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

An old colored man of one 100 years died near Fliat Hill, Rappabaqueck county, last week. The readjusters of Rappatanocck did not hold a meeting on Monday as was advertised. The Staunton Gas Company has reduced the price of gas from \$2.75 to \$2.50 per thousand. Colonel R. H. Dalany, of Virginia, was registered at Jacksonville, Fig., February 10. Wm. M. Lickland, ex State Sepator from the Boutetourt district, died Sunday last,

The dwelling of Dr. John G. Field of Su-sex county, was recently destroyed by fire, together with a valuable library. Capt. Geo. E. Price, of the hardware firm of

Price & Miller of Stauston, died on Wednesday morning last, aged sixty years. Captain P. was a native of Winchester. Mr. Wm. Fcot has sold his farm, near Corn-

well's store, in Pricce William county, containing 142 acres, to Mr. B. T. Fellows, of Washington, D. C. Capt. Wm. T. Glassell, a native of Culpeper

county, who served in the United States and Confederate pavies, died recently in Les An-A feurteen thousand dollar legacy tex. im-

posed by the State on some of the bequests in he will of the late Samuel Miller, of Lynchburg, was paid to the First Auditor Wednesday by the executor. In the U. S. Circuit Court at Richmond,

yesterday, Alex. Vaughan, convicted of "ballot bex stuffing" in Petersburg, in November last, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the jail of that city and to pay a fice of \$250, with costs. Dr. Charles Thompson died at his home, Beaver Dam, in Hanover county on Thursday.

Dr. Thompson had represented Hanover county in the House of Delegates several terms. While paralysis, from which he never recovered. Miss Jackson, daughter of James Jackson, of the Marshall House, in this city, who killed Elsworth in 1862, precured a situation in Washington through the inflacace of Col. J.

Hong Kong she was retained, but since that time she has been dismissed. Mesers. Boesek, Hervie, W. T. Taliaferro, Echols, and Graves, a committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate certain charges made by the Board of Supervisors of Elizabeth City county against the Hampton Normal school

in regard to certain property, have gone to Hampton. The farmers of Loudoun hope scon to enjoy the profits of 27,369 sheep, which will be in the neighborhood of \$4 per head, or, say, at least \$100,000; the sheep are assessed at \$82,248. The dog law pays all lesses by death. From 1877 to 1878 the sheep have decreased from

30,882 to 27,369; the cattle from 15,797 to

The State Sepate, in executive session, yesterday confirmed the following appointm. hts as member of the Board of Visitors of Blicks. burg Mechanical and Agricultural College : -Gen. Fitz Lee. Stafford; Thes. Elmunds, Halifax; Judge Jno. A. Meredith, Richmondvice Dr. J. W. Lawson, Isle of Wight; Ilon. B. J. Barbour, Orange, and Col. Walter Coles, Albemarle, removed.

. EWS OF THE DAY.

The examination as judgment debtor of Col. W. T. Pelton, cophew of ex Gov. Tilien, in a suit brought against him by the Goodenough Horseshee Manufacturing Co. for \$1,406 10, money borrowed prior to 1876, was adjourned, in New York, yesterday, to the 20th inst.

New York propeses a grand celebration of the 30th of April next, on the eccusion of the by all who took part in the Presidential fraud, 90:h anniversary of the union of the States and from Secretary Sherman down, except Anderson and Weber, and utterly denies all know-ledge of any such fraul, or of the means by ledge of any such fraul, or of the means by ledge of any such fraul. ledge if any such fraud, or of the means by movement for an international exhibition in ginia. 1889.

James Beck, a bagage master on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, was arrested vesterday, charged with robbing the mail. He was taken to the St. Liuis post office, where, on the production of proof against taken before Julge Treat, of the U. S. District Court, pleaded gully and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary, the entire business being accomplished within four hours. The amount purloined from letters is supposed to be between \$10,000 and \$20,000, at taken within a year.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1879. SENATE.

Mr. Cameron, of Pa., presented a memorial of John Roach, in reply to the memorial recently presented from the Baltimore Board of Trade. He denies that the New York and Brazilian line is now remunerative; that the receipts from the trips already made by the steamers have not paid the expenses, and a fair United States mail contract is absolutely neces sary to the successful est blishment and permanent maintenance of the line to Brezil. He declares if the action of Congress shall be such as to enable good, swift, and elegant American steamers to compete with British lines their hold on our trade with the southern hemisphere will certainly be broken. Ordered that it be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Alison, of Iows, introduced a bill to provide a sinking fund for the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Congress of June 20, 1874, knows as the 3 65 District of Columbia boods. Referred to the District Committee. The Scoate cocupied most of the morning hour in discussing the bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to

adjust and fix the water rates within said District, which was finally passed, and the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, it being the bill to restrict Chinese immigration, and Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, spoke in opposition to the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House at 11:20 went into committee of the whole (Blackburg, of Ky .. in the chair) on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Senate Committee on Railways to-day heard the conclusion of the argument of Mr. Lowrey, counsel for the Western Union, against Mr. Jones' bill authorizing railroad companies to construct and maintain telegraph lines for commercial purposes.

SENATOR BAYARD .- Senator T. F. Bayard, of Delaware, has been made an honorary member of Washington Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, of Galveston, Texas, and in acknowledging the compliment has written: "For the hon or thus done me I am greatly your debtor, and I accept it in the same cordial spirit in which you have bestowed it. I value highly the expressions of respect and kindly courtesy contained in your letter, and with the hope that at some day not distant I may form the personal acquaintance of my brethren of the company, and wishing all prosperity in your beneficent object, I am your friend and servant, "T. F. BAYARD."

WHEAT CRCP. -Our information from all over the county is that the wreat crop is looking badly. Whether this is owing to the hard winter, or the scant use of fertilizers last fall, we leave it to those to decide who know more about such things than we do. We recollect that this time last year, the prospect for a fine yield of wheat was most encouraging; and yet, when harvest came many persons scarcely made enough to pay for

State Debt and the Public Schools. Tre report of the Judiciary Commit

into the liability of the State for the payment | John T. Armstrong, a "loyal" estizan of this of the one third set apart as the share properly oity, \$1,840, for reat of whatf during the war, to be assigned to West Virginia, sets forth that | coming up, before the date of the funding till the creditor | bolder of the bonds, &:., of the State, | bad | if the principle of the bill was a correct one, recourse for the whole debt as against either | the troops that marched across the Long Bridge Virginia or West Virginia, as he might chocse ought to have been preceded by army wagons to elect; but the person who accepted the provisious of the funding act gave up his old bond and received in lieu thereof another for two thirds of the face value thereof and two thirds | their property. of accrued interest, which new bond set forth was cancelled, and held by the State, as trustee of the creditor, as the evidence of her indebt bond of Virginia, issued prior to the dismemberment, upon his surrendering the old, and the acceptance of the new bond for two thirds of the amount due, was entitled to receive for the other one third of the amount due upon the old bond a certificate bearing the same date as the new bond, setting forth the amount of the bond which is not funded, and that "the payment of the same will be provided for in accordance with such settlement as shall here after be had between the States of West Virginia and Virginia in regard to the public debt time of its dismemberment, and that the State of Virginia holds said bonds, so far as unfanded, in trust for the holder or his assiga member of the House he was attacked with birment Virginia offers to give a new bond to Federal troops, but no compensation had been of the debt assigned as the share of West Virmander of forces during the war had been not S. Mosby. Up to the time of his departure to | ginia is to be found in the words "that payment | to make war on religious, educational, or elecof said amount (one third), with interest there- mosynary institutions, and whenever is become

committee insist, is limited and controlled by to make remuneration on the spot. As to the the words following: "In accordance with such | cotton fued, which had been set apart for the settlement as shall hereafter be had between the payment of claims upon it, be would vote for States of Virginia and West Virginia in referring all such chims to the Court of Claims, regard to the public debt of Virginia existing and to have them paid to the execut of that at the time of its dismemberment." It the fund. State of Virgicia was not due larged from her original obligation as to the one third not funded and the creditors held her bound therefor, how | had met losses in the South; so they had in the was it that the debter was charged with the North, to the amount of unteld millions. Loyal tion as to the whole sum had been cancelled, both mourned their first born dead. It had and a new obligation for two thirds of that sum been grievous for both sections, and they both been issued and accepted by the creditor, who, ought to be contented, now that they had come at the same time, takes a certificate of the amount of one third and a promise on the part | But that had blood should be stirred up, and of Virginia that the payment thereof will not be old memories revived, and old sores opened,

ance with such settlement as might be had between the two States, and not otherwise. The committee cite in the farther sustenance pursuance of the act, whereas there is no menwhat may be received from West Virginia on we come here and ask this for him, although the settlement with her. Therefore the House he was against us.

The following is the reply of the Messis Carrington to the request of that of the Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature to con fer with the associations which they represent with a view to secure such modifications of have difficulty in imagining where and how the him, he made a full confession. He was then their propositions as to exempt from tax re ceivable coupons ten cents of the rate of tax :tion on the property of the Commonwealth for the support of the free schools of the State. RICHMOND, VA, Feb'y, 14, 1879.

Hon Daniel A. Grimsley, Charman Joint Committee on Finance: DEAR SIR:-We beg to acknowledge your communication enclosing the resolution adopted by the joint committee on the 12.h inst.

In response, we beg leave to say that the communication has been forwarded to our principals, esthe resolution requests; but we conceive it to be our duy to state that this point has already had their attention, having come to them as a suggestion from variour sources; and, after careful consideration, the core usion was received that it could not be no-

represent is to offeet a compromise which will enable the State to meet all her obligations, including the maintenance of her institutions. but neither they nor the State desire the adortion of a plan which will not effect the great of jet in view-viz, the refunding of the debt. The features of the proposed bill have been gravely considered, and it is believed that they are now as moderate as they can be made, and

at the same time be acceptable to the bond-

The whole scheme is based upon the belief that the interest on the new bonds will be promptly paid. If this he done, the public schools will be in to peril, for the tax receivable counons will not come upon the market. Moreover, by just so much as the present volume of tax re caivable coupons is decreased by this bill will the possible peril to the school fund be diminished. In this view of the case, the concession is not one of very great moment to the State, but, so far as it goes, it russ counter to a fundamental business principle, for it involves an impairment of scentity in addition to the re- as they were represented to day, there would be duction of interest obligations; and it would no such cry as that a hundred millions and been show, also, that which never should appear-

v z., that the contingency of default was con-

templated when the bill was framed. The ef-

the new bonds, and this, too, without any compensating benefits. Knowing these to be the well considered views of our principals, we think that the committee may accept them as their conclusions. We have the honor to be, your obedient ISAAC H. CRRINGTON, servanis.

fort the Council of Foreign Bondholders; E. R. LELAND, and CHARLES S. CARRINGTON, for the Funding Association, United States of

America. BAKTHQUAKE .- Arequips, Peru was visited, January 9, by the most severe shock of earthcity August 13, 1863. It occurred at 11 50 p. m.

People sprang from their beds and rushed wild-ly into the streets, fearing a repetition of the plause on the Democratic side | destruction. Fortunately nothing further occurred, but it was feared a more serious shock would yet take place. At Iquique, on the night of the 12 ult., a violent earthquake caused much alarm, particularly in the theatre, which was full of people at the time. Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 .- Loans, increase, \$1,906,300; specie, increase, \$210,200; legal tenders, decrease, \$2,800,600; deposits decrease, \$2,116,100; circulation, decrease, \$28,300; reserve, decrease, \$2,061,375. The banks now hold \$12,076 500 in excess of the legal require-

An Alexandria Claim in the House, Is the House of Representatives, yesterday, Cabinet. [General applause and clapping of tee of the House of Delegates on the icquiry in committee of the whole, the bill to pay to

Mr. Conger opposed the bill, contecding that loaded with specie, to meet the enemy and pay the owners of the property which was to be used for war purposes-what they demanded for

Mr. Shelley said that he had no sympathy the promise and obligation of the State of Virginia to pay to the holder the amount specified no Confederates presenting such claims. There on its face, and for the redemption thereof a were not, in the whole State of Alabama, sicking fund was provided. The old bond, for twenty war claims; and he certainly would not two thirds of which the new bond was given, vote for any Alabama claim wherein loyalty was set up.

Mr. Butler expressed his views on war claims. edoess on which the one third set apart as West | So long as such claims were presented for dam. Virginia's third rested. The holder of the ages done during the war, or for property oc cupied during the war, so long would there be misunderstanding between the sections of the Union. Both sides desired that "by gones should be by gours," and that all about the war should be forgotten.

There was one thing, however, which could not be forgotter, and that was the valor and patriotism of these who fought for the Union in the hour of its direct peril. Nor would the bravery, earnestness, and | he might say | loyalty to the cause which they espoused of those who fought on the other side te forgotten .of the State of Virginia existing at the The land was dotted all over with graves of soldiers, and no claim was made for the land thus used. Chambersburg and many parts of Penesylvania had suffered damages through nees." The evidence of the indebtedness of the occupation of Confederate troops, just as Virginia was her bonds. After her dismem- the belligerent territory had been eccuried by her creditor for two thirds of the face value of allowed for that. He had veted for the Wilthe old bond; which, being accepted, the liam and Mary College bill, and it he had been old bond is cancelled, and the only plea for present be would have voted for the Theologic on at the rate prescribed in the bond surrendered, necessary to occupy them to take care that the will be provided for;" which undertaking, the least possible damage was done, and generally

Loyal men had been injured in the South; so had they been in the North. Loyal men both mourned their first born dead. It had together as one country and one Government. made, but be provided for. How? In accord- and old contentions revived in this House ever this class of claims for matters which should be bygone on the one side as much as the grave of the soldier was bygone on both sides ferever, of their conclusion that in the section of the be degreeated with everythought of patnotism funding act providing for a sinking fund pro and every hope of country that resided within vision is made for the retirement and payment his heart. Why should that class of claims he of the bonds at maturity which were issued in pressed? Why should gentlemen on the other side press them? It was certainly inagoant tion per provision made for the West Virgitia mous for them to do so, because they came to certificates, which would not have been the case and said: "This man was against ue; this man had it been within the purpose of the not or was not on our side; this man was opposed to the expectation of the creditor who resepted its | the prevailing, age, to what seemed as that provision that Virgicia was to be liable for any time the unanimous sentiment of the people of part of the West Virginia certificates beyond his vicinity, and his State, and his section; and

had not actually been loyal, but who were able to prove legalty arising from inaction or cowardice. That was, they did nothing for the salves to be placed in the attitude of favoring Sauth, and therefore they were supposed to be loyal to the North, If he believed the evidence by which legalty was now proved, he would South had recruited its armies. Those armies had been recruited by all the abla-bodied men in the South, and with men that were not ablebedied, either on account of ell age or youth. How did it happen now that everybody that lost a dollar during the war was loyal to the

He was willing that the States should be put apon the same ground that the fathers of the Republic had put them upon to the war of the Revolution, by assuming all their debts for raising and recruiting treops; and after that let no claim arise out of the war except the claims of maimed and disabled soldiers; and with that a Spanish proverb, and if there is an unendetermination on the part of the equatry, both North and South, the time would not be far distant when the feeling of brotherhead would take into the charge of the Government the maimed and disabled soldiers of the Southern The carnest purpose of the corporations we army, remembering their courage, their stead fastness, and their gallantry, and forgetting the mistaken judgment which made them fight Law that was given by Meses, neither was I upon the side they did. They would be remembered as American soldiers, who had given great honor and praise to American bravery, the communication alluded to, to the "senti and it would be forgotten that they had fought in a mistaken cause.

Mr. Aiken declared himself apposed to all Southern war claims. He was glad to hear that some members of the Republican side were iberal enough to vote compensation for damages to religious, educational, and eleamosynary institutions at the South. For himself, his independence would not allow him to do even that. The Southern people should go back to | in the Law commanded us, that such should be first principles, and go to work and rebuild such institutions themselves. They had risked they said, tempting Him, that they might have everything in the war, and had no favors to ask to accuse Him. * He said unto them he from those who had whipped them. They seknowledged that they were whipped, and were now willing to do their best for the Union. He honestly believed that if the Southern States had been represented in Congress in 1871 72 73 drawn from the Treasury to pay Scuthern war claims. Judging of all of them from these that he knew he could say of those claimants that a | should now put it into the hearts of the people feet of this would be to strengthen any hesita grander set of villians had never drawn a dollar to abolish the law of legalized murder from the tion which the creditors might feel in accepting out of the Treasury. His own little State had been represented in Congress by men who were now, God only knew where. They had never been South Carolinians; and yet they had voted the claims of men who had not a just title to a dollar. He honestly believed that the Treasury was safer in the hands of mea who defended the Confederacy than in the hands of those who hold it to day. [Aprilause on the Democratic side.]

The people of South Carolina, no matter what their rebellious proclivities had been heretofore, were to day as strong and united in defense of the Government as the people of any State in New England or the Northwest. Himself and those of his colleagues who truly reprequake that has been felt there since the sented that State were here to protect the memorable earthquake which destroyed the Treasury, and the best way to protect it (so far as these claims were concerned) was to drive every one of them from the halls of Congress. | Ap-

Mr. Keifer oriticised Mr. Butler's specch and, citing the part of it is regard to pension. In the British House of Commons Mr. Pease ing Confederate soldiers, asked whether he understood him correctly.

Mr. Butler. I repeat that whenever the question of the depletion of the Treasury by life. The penalty of death, said Lord Russel, incse claims is over, I thick that in pity, the had gradually been less and less exercised, and bumanity of the North will take care of the the community had been as safe, and even safer maimed men of the war, and (if you wish to in proportion as the right had not been exerknow it) I see no more reason why a Confeder | cised. In the reign of Henry VIII no less than ate sold er, maimed and crippled in the honest discharge of what he believed to be his duty, mentioned that thirteen men were hung for should not be pensioned, than why a Confederate general who honestly believed he was! Accotink, Ve.

doing his duty should be put into a Republican hands on the democratic side. [

Mr Keifer remarked that the fair inference from what Mr. Butler had said was that he was in favor of putting Confederates into the Mr. Butler. I have not said that I was in

favor of it, nor do I think that the country has yet come up to it; but when we have withdrawn all causes of difference, nobody from the North will object to a Confederate being in the cabi net any more than from humanity to persion Confederate soldiera.

Mr. Keifer. Then the gentleman undertakes to say, at least that is the fair inference, that the present administration is only a step in advance of him. He has not yet come to the time when he is in favor of putting Confederate generals in the cabinet cr of pensioning Confed. crate soldiers.

Mr. Butler. Neither one nor the other. Mr. Keiter. Not yet; but the gentleman thinks he is very nearly there. He is almost persuaded.

Mr. Keifer went on to justify his opposition to the bill fir the relief of the William and Mary college, on the ground that secessionist

deetrines had been taught in that seminary. men of the Confederate army had been graduates of West Point, and that the same of office among the people of that State that objection would therefore be against that Aca-

Mr. Blackburn said that if the ghost of the was no pabulum on which certain stalwart pa of the Senatorial candidates to secure the sec triors could feed except that restless shade, he cession to the seat of Mr. Johnston, that were wanted the gentleman from Ohio to state what commenced as soon as that gentleman's rehe meant in the shape of Southern claims, by which he was accustomed to affright the coun The precedent for them had been estab try. The precedent for them had been estab-ished by the republican party. Who had ever asked Congress to pay a dollar on any Southern claim that was not for the beneut of one who had, as a condition procedent, proven his logalty to the Union and his disloyalty to the Con federacy? Who had ever asked for the pen initing of a Confederate soldier?

Mr. Keiter. The geotleman from Massachu

Mr. Blackburg. The gentleman from Massa chusetts, craving your pardon, did no such Who has ever undertaken to elevate thing. a Confederate soldier to the Cabinet? Not the South. Not the democracy. It is a hybrid administration that has developed this

Mr. Faster. Who is trying to cleva's a Confederate (meaning Blackburn himself) to the

Speakership of this House.

Mr. Blackburg. I hope the gentleman himself will show that good taste. [Inughter] Passing on to the quistion of the alleged disloyal custody of the evidence of debt? How could men and women had suffered hardships in the ty of Southern seminaries, he asked who had she, as debtor, held it as trustee? Her obliga- South; so they had in the North; they had shed lustre on the American arms before the war broke out who had not been a graduate of West Point, and had not there learned, from | road have been again disappointed in the cary Rowle's Commentaries on the Constitution, everything that he ever knew of the limitations of the Constitution? That "here book of the nation" was certainly the most advanced advocate of the right of secession.

He entered his protest against the injustice one to the South in imputing to it any respon- lit quents to the government. sibility for these war claims. The South did not ask for the pensioning of her crippled sol diers. She had staked her all on her convic tions, and had lost. She had not complained, and would never in the future complain. She bore her lesses, and simply protested that it was poither generous, nor kind, nor manly, nor merciful to drag her into this ques ion and to bonds. make her the football of the passions of mea. who seemed to have at hear; the serving of partisen purposes rather than the advancement of the common good. | Appleuse on the

democratic side. | Mr. Resear expressed the wish that some means should be adopted either wholly to ex-

claims for which they had no sympathy. Without se ion on the bill the committee rate and the House took a recess.

> [COMMUNICATED. The Beath Penalty.

In an article which appeared recently in the Gazette in relation to this subject, as practiced upon an individual recently in Camden, N. J. was made by an unknown correspondent, but who signed as his name a fictitious one. The the Law of Moses, as he quoted him, and also vailed throughout Eastern Oregon and Washlightened conorry on the face of the earth it is Spain. As regards the law of Moses, which is the only authority to the Scriptures for legalized murder, while the Apostle John says : 'The Law was given by Moses, but Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ, which is a plain inference that Grace and Truth is not in the aware that Christians were to be under the Law given by Moses. If I do belong, as stated in mentalists of the transcendental school," I am very well satisfied with my company, for Christ and all of his followers were of the same school, for the whole of the Christian code is reformation, but not destruction of the person who has done any wrong, as in the case of the woman taken in adultery. The Scribes and the Pharisees said unto Jesus, "Master, this woman was taken in adultery, in the very act; now Moses stoned, (to death;) but what sayest Thou? This to accuse Him. * * He said unto them he that is without sig among you, let him east the first stone at her, and they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one. When all were gone, Jesus said, woman where are these thine accusers. hath no man condemned thee? Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more." Is it not strange that the Lord, who is the same yesterday, to-day and forever, who changes not, statute books of the States of Michigan since 1847; Rhode I-land in 1852; Wisconsin in 1853; Iowa in 1872; Maine in 1876; Illinois, Tennessee and Tuscany, in Italy, 1830; Russia, with very few exceptions, for political crimes and some of the worst cases of murder, but practically has been abolished for over a cen tury; Holland no executions since 1860; Switzeriand, none since 1874; Portugal none since 1846; Roumania sicco 1864; Belgium none since 1863; Saxony none since 1868; Oldenburg, Nassaw, Weimar, Wurtemburg and Baden, discontinued since 1870; Prussia practically discontinued since 1870; Venezuela, S. A., abolished; Austria, almost discontinued; Indiana and Oregon, U. S., almost wholly discontinued. In almost every case the discontiouspee of the death penalty has decreased the ecime of murder by individuals. In Belgium the annual average of murders for the decade with capital punishment, was 92; without it only 70. Holland furnishes a similar result. moved, and said that it is expedient to abolish the pecalty of death, and to substitute for that

penalty, in case of murder, penal serviende for

C. GILLINGHAM.

associating with Gypsies.

P. S. Bices the above was written I cut from a New - .. sey paper the following : "If a mag slanders you does it follow that you must slaneer him to return ? The Old Testament rule is resent in kind; the New Testament rule is resent in kindness. It does not follow that because a dog bices you, you should return the favor by biting him.'

FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, D. C., F.b. 15.

The hopes of the applicants for positions up.

der the next Congress, and their name is legion. have received a rude shock from the recently developed intention of the leading men of both parties, and in both Houses to oppose an extra session. It is understood that there are at least ten applicants from Virginia alone for every place at the disposal of the next Congress. They are in fact so numerous that they are not only in the way of each other for the places for which those of each set is respectively striv ing, but of those applying for other places, and the result will be that but few of them will be successful in obtaining the object of their de-Mr. Aiken reminded him that the leading sires. It is stated here, and not to the credit of Virginia cither, that so prevalent is the lueffects all ages, sexes and races, and is so ab sorbing that in the desire to gratify it even the ordinary courtesies and conventionalities of the ec at struggle "would not dowo," and if there fixed society are ignored, as shown by the off are illocss was announced.

Among the letters received by Judge Harris to day was one from a constituent, informing bim of the fact that he had preserved some Confederate bonds and currency, and asking himsto dispose of the same for him among his moneyed friends as he understood they had it ste approximated the value they ruled at during he latter pertion of the war.

The House te-day as soon as it met went into the Committee of the Whole on the Legisla ive, Junicidal and Executive Appropriation bill and get through with saveral more page

The Teller committee have not yet determin ed whether er not to report at this session of Congress. They have all the material they require to prepare their report so far as relates to Louisiana and Mississippi, and will have no difficulty is putting it is shape for presentation at this session should they deem it expedi ent to do so. The senators in favor of the Texas Paciti

determined to-day not to antagonize the to bareo men in the latter's attempt to get up the lateraal Revenue bill after the bill to prevent the immigration of Chinese shall be dispose of, so that the friends of the rail con-ileration of their bill. Among the bil's for the removal of policies

disabilities reported upon in the Senate to day were some in which the names of the april erats were suppressed becaust, as Mr. El munds, who reported them, said they were de The House has been meeting for a week past at 11 igstead of 12 o'clock, and to day the Sou

ate resolved that during the remainder of the session it would meet at the same hour. Among the bills introduced in the Senate to day was one to establish a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on the 3.65 District

Sanstor Johnston continues to improv-The Senate to day, after the morning hour resumed the consideration of the bill to perhibit the immigration of Cainese to this eyes try. Mr. Hamin made a bug, and, and times, really el quent speech in epposition to it. the democratic side should have allowed them. | mission of this country was to civilize the heather world, and its fundamental principle to offer a shelter and a resting place to the poor and oppressed of all nations. The fate of the til is uncertain. It was generally conceded a day (: two ago that it would pass without any deficult tv, but the speeches of Mesers. Matthews and

Hamlio have not been withen; effect, THE WEATHER.-The coldest weather of the season in Canada prevailed yesterday in Ottawa valley. At Ottawa City the thermometer was I hioted briefly at the general subject at the 21 degrees below reze. At Bisson, Quebec, at 5 head of this article, to which decided objection a m, the mercury frozo at 45 degrees colow z :ro. A Victoria dispatch says a heavy snow storm proveited there yesterday. Robert Ker, formerly Auditor General of the Province, perished in the storm. His body was found near writer seemed to be under the dispensation of his residence. A heavy snow storm also pre-

ington Territory. Killed by an Insanction.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Ita Stewart, living near Hermon, N. Y., was shot and killed last night, by George Stewart, his meane son.

Is the W. & O. R. R. run now entirely in the interests of lawyers and the receivers? or may the bendholders at some time or other expect a psyment of deferred interest due them

If you would ovoid disappointment and save time and money take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and none other.

Messrs. Smith, Hanway & Co., of Balti more, manufacturers of the calebrated Patap son Baking Powder, have instituted suit against the Taylor Manufecturing Co. of St. Louis, for infringement of their natent on banking Powder. This is an important suit, involving a very large and growing manufacturing interest of the country. The Baltimore firm claims, by their patent, special formulary in all baking powder noneffervescing in cold water, which is winning position as the Baking Powder of the

future. - St. Louis Globe Democrat.

List of Letters. The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Postoffice in this city February 1a. Persons calling for letters will say they are advertised and give the date of the list. If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter cilice, in Washington.

Adams, S M Bird, A Brown, Miss H, col Baker, John A. Daughton, Henry Crump, Mrs S E Ferret. O H

Fisher, Mrs S

lt

Grady, Mrs M E Benderson, Kev A Lee, Mrs Jane Norman, Mrs Y A Strate, S Shephus, Miss N. Washington, G. Wilson, J.M.

LEWIS MCKENZIE, P. M.

DIED. On February 15th, 1879, SARAH RLLEM BARLEY, widow of the late John R. Mak. Barley, in the 29th year of her age. Tho funeral will take place from the residence of her stner, No 99 Prince street, on Monday, Feb'y. 17tb, at 4 p. m.

At Locust Grove, the residence of his nieres, the Misses Elkins, in King George county, on the 4th day of February, 18:9, in the 85th year of his age, R. W. GRAVATT departed this life.

WESTPHALIA BONBLESS HAMS, small, thin Sugar Cured Breakfast Pieces. and Sugar Cured Dans by and choice, just received by J. C. MILBURN. and Sugar Cured Hams and Shoulders, small

APPLES. Just received a choice lot of THOMAS PERRY, Ag.

ORWOOD CREAMERY BUTTER, pw. up in 9 lb buckets for family uso, in giore, and for sale by-CHAS. S. TAYLOR, Jr.

72 000 persons were hung, and Lord Hale had feb 13

COOKED CORN BEEF at retail at